To a considerable extent the diagnosis of parasitic protozoa, and certainly the study of their detailed morphology, is dependent upon the application of technical processes of fixing and staining and the necessary accessory procedures. The taxonomy of many protozoan parasites is based upon morphological characters determined by a study of fixed and stained specimens. The diagnosis of intestinal protozoa is greatly aided by resorting to properly prepared fixed and stained slides, and in the experience of my associates and myself in making protozoological surveys, both the number of positives and the accuracy of their recognition are greatly enhanced by the study of permanent slides. The tendency to conduct surveys without the use of such preparations is to be deplored.

The following presentation will be largely concerned with intestinal protozoa, to which I have devoted considerable attention for more than twenty years. More especially the intestinal amoebae of man will be considered. During these years several thousand slides have been made and examined; over 130 different chemical substances or different dilutions or combinations of them have been tried out as fixing agents; but not so much has been attempted with different